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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK,
Publisher and Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, (Sunday excepted,) and furnished to subscribers in Portland at Twenty-Five Cents per week, payable to the carrier. It will be forwarded to any part of the State by Mail, at **$8 per annum, in advance; $5 for six months; $2 50 for three months.**
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May 7th, 1861:dtf

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july2tf

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Detailed Account of the late Battle at Springfield, Missouri.

The following account of the battle at Springfield, from a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, has been telegraphed to the "Associated Press:"

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 11, 1861.

Night before last a little army of fifty-two hundred men formed in two columns, on a march of 12 or 15 miles, to attack a body of rebels about 22,000 strong. In a military point of view, the move was one of doubtful propriety, not to say absolute rashness. The larger force was, with the exception of three thousand men, well armed and equipped, and they had a very large body of cavalry, but the question of evacuating Springfield, the key to enter the southwest, had already been discussed and settled in the negative.

Gen. Sigel, with six pieces of cannon, his own regiment and that of Col. Salomon's, moved in a southerly direction, marching about 15 miles, passed around the extreme southeastern camp of the enemy, and halted until daylight, or for the sound of artillery from the northwest to announce the opening of the battle.

Gen. Lyon, with the volunteers composing the Missouri First, Lieut. Col. Andrews; Iowa First, Lieut. Col. Merritt; Kansas First, Col. Deitzler, and Second, Col. Mitchell Hart; part of the Missouri Second, under Major Osterhaus, and a detachment of 200 men from Col. Wyman's Illinois regiment; three or four companies of mounted Home Guards; a force of regulars about 800 strong, and two batteries of four and six pieces respectively, left Springfield about eight o'clock P. M., marching steadily along until 2 A. M., when we halted for two hours; at which time Capt. Gilbert's company of regulars and Major Osterhaus' battalion were thrown out as skirmishers on either side of the column and we moved forward on the sides of the first ridge on the western side of the valley. Colonel Clair's regiment, at ten minutes past 8 o'clock, encountered a heavy force of infantry—not less than a full regiment—and after a short contest, they gained the summit; and the defeated rebels dispersed rapidly going in a direction which rendered it impossible for any considerable number of them to again participate in the battle.

Totten's Battery then threw a few balls as feelers to draw out the enemy's cannon. Col. Blair's regiment advanced forward and were soon met by a well equipped regiment of Louisiana troops, whom, after a bitter contest of 45 minutes, they succeeded in routing, though suffering severely themselves. Captain Lathrop's Company of Rifle Recruits now assisted them, and together they, with Major Osterhaus' men, moved up the second hill, which was considerably longer than the first, and meeting a third regiment, finally succeeded in driving them back, with the assistance of Totten's Battery, gaining the summit.

In this part of the fight the gallant Missouri Volunteers acted bravely, indeed no words of praise could more than do them justice. During this engagement two companies of regulars were sent to the east side of the creek to engage a force which were operating against Captain Wright's Cavalry, sheltering themselves behind a fence. Captain Plummer and Captain Gilbert, with their companies, marched close up to the fence, and delivered an effective fire, but were compelled by great odds to retire, which they did, but again renewed the attack.

The enemy being largely reinforced, and having now at least 3,000 men, jumped over into the cornfield, and Captain Plummer's gallant command was immediately threatened with annihilation. They retreated rapidly, firing as they did so, when Lieutenant Dubois having got his battery under headway on the hill near the Missouri volunteers, seeing the position of affairs on the other side of the valley, threw in the most precise manner, several shells, which exploded just as they reached the dense mass of Secessionists, scattering them lifeless on the ground in scores, while all who could were glad to run for dear life. The gallant men of Col. Blair's regiment were now ordered back, and their position taken by the Iowa First. General Lyon had previously had a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of these men, formed more from supposition than upon any real failure in duty. But now the time had come for him to reverse his judgment, which he did after their first repulse of the enemy.

They fought like tigers, drove the enemy back, and followed up the advantage gained for a considerable distance.

Capt. Mason, Company C, was killed as soon as his regiment was engaged. Lieut. Pierce was mortally wounded. Major Porter and Colonel Merritt escaped unharmed.

The Kansas 1st and 2d regiments were now ordered forward to support the right flank of the Zouaves. Col. Greer's regiment of Tennessee cavalry, bearing a Secession flag, now charged upon our wounded, who were partially guarded by one or two companies of infantry. Seeing the movement, Capt. Totten poured a few rounds of canister into their ranks just in time to save our sick men from being trampled to death, dispersing the rebels so completely that nothing more was seen of them during the day.

Gen. Lyon now desired the Iowas to prepare to meet the next onset of the enemy with the bayonets, immediately after firing. They said, "Give us a leader and we will follow to the death!" On came the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, confident of victory.

No time could be lost to select a leader.

"I will lead you," exclaimed Lyon; "come on!" and, placing himself in the van, received a fatal bullet just at the pit of the stomach, which killed him instantly.

The Iowas delivered their fire, and the enemy retreated—so there was no need of charging bayonets.

Gen. Lyon's body was carefully picked up and conveyed toward the ambulances by two of his body guard.

On the Tuesday night previous he had arranged for a night attack upon the enemy, but singularly found himself delayed two hours behind the proper time for starting, by rumors of a skirmish on the prairie west of the town, and the attack was postponed.

Wednesday, he said to me: "Well, I believe our term of soldiering is about completed. I have tried earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the Government, and appealed to them for reinforcements and supplies; but they do not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of us."

He then called a council of war, at which there was nearly a unanimous voice for evacuating Springfield.

General Sweeny pleaded anxiously against that course; declared that it would be the ruin of the Union cause in that quarter of the State, and urged a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation to the General and his officers which would follow such a course. His council decided the course to be pursued, and, therefore, when the Brigade Quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, General Lyon replied, "Not before we are whipped."

This was the proper course to pursue. If he retreated without a battle, he would certainly have been pursued by a boastful and unpunished enemy, and very likely have his retreat entirely cut off.

After being wounded, he exclaimed to Major Schofield; "The day is lost;" but the Major said, "No, General, let us try it once more;" so they tried, and the General fell. It was now a little after nine o'clock, and the battle had raged with a fierceness seldom if ever equaled, for over three hours, and it continued for two hours more.

The command devolved upon Major Sturgis. The enemy made repeated attempts to retake the heights from which they had been driven, but were gallantly repulsed each time.

The Illinois regiments behaved with admirable bravery, seldom or never equaled—laying ambuscades for the benefit of the rebels, by lying flat on the ground until the enemy came near enough for them to see their eyebrows, whereupon they would pour a deadly volley into their opponents, and then remain in possession of the field.

The last repulse of the enemy was the most glorious of all, and was participated in by members of every regiment on the field.

The enemy came fresh and deceived our men by bringing a Union flag, causing them to believe that Sigel was making a junction with our forces. Discovering the ruse just in time, our gallant boys rushed upon the enemy, who having four cannon, were on the point of having their efforts crowned with success, and drove the enemy to the south side of the hill.

Capt. Totten's ammunition was now nearly exhausted, and placing Dubois' battery on the hill at the north end of the valley, Major Sturgis ordered the ambulances to move toward town.

Among the prisoners taken was a surgeon living in St. Charles county. He was immediately released, and Dr. Melcher accompanied him to the rebel Generals, arranging for the return of our ambulance to bring in our wounded and dead.

Lieutenant Colonel Horace H. Brand, of the 1st regiment, 6th Division, who commanded the Rebel forces at Booneville, and said he was now acting as aid to Gen. Price, was taken prisoner early in the day.

When General Sigel, who commanded the eastern division, heard the roar of Totten's artillery, he at once attacked the enemy in his quarters, driving him half a mile and taking possession of his camp, extending eastward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment which he had permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing it to be the Iowa 1st. His men scattered considerable, and Col. Salomon's could not be rallied together again, consequently General Sigel lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. Flagg, who compelled his prisoners to draw the artillery off the field.

Our troops took some four hundred horses and about twenty prisoners, and compelled the enemy to burn nearly all of his baggage, to keep it from falling into our hands.

The enemy had twenty-one pieces of cannon, and at the last, twenty, including those taken from Sigel. They were none of them worked with precision, every shot for over an hour going at least twenty feet over our heads.

Our army reached Springfield in safety, and are now preparing to move toward Rolla—but with no hopes whatever of reaching there. With a baggage train of five miles to protect, it will be singular indeed if the enemy does not prove enterprising enough to cut off a portion of it, having such a force of cavalry. With two more regiments, we should have driven the enemy entirely from the valley, and with a proper cavalry force, could have followed up such a victory with decisive results. Our loss is about 200 killed and 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy must have been double our own.

Dr. Schenck, who was in the rebel camp at a late hour last evening, bringing away our wounded, reports our men comparatively few with those of the rebels, whose dead were lying thick under the trees.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writing from Rolla, on the 14th instant, says Sigel camped at Gasconade River, 50 miles southwest of this point, yesterday, Tuesday evening, where he had encamped for the night.

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LARGEST STOCK OF CO [illegible]
in their line on the Pacific [illegible]
HAYN [illegible]
Corner Sansome [illegible]
june10d3m

BUCHTEL [illegible]
S [illegible]
GET A [illegible]

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DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Flour, superfine	$4@4 50	Chickens ₽ doz	$2 50@$3 00
[illegible] best	50@$4	Beans ₽ lb	06
Buckwheat Flour ₽ lb	2½@3	Apples	1@?
Indian Meal ₽ lb	2@3	Oregon Dried Apples ₽ lb	10
Butter in kegs ₽ lb	15@20	Wheat	[illegible]
Fresh roll	12½@18	Oats	3
Lard ₽ lb in kegs	11@12	Bran & Shorts ₽ ton	$8 00
Lard in tins	16	Middlings	10 00
Bacon [illegible]	9@10	Chopped [illegible]	15 00
Eggs ₽ doz	15@18	Bale Hay	20 00
Hams [illegible]	12½@13		

FOREIGN GROCERIES.

Teas.		Sugar.	
[illegible]	$1 00	Crushed in bbls	[illegible]
Japan	50	Powdered	[illegible]
Gunpowder	50	S F Refined	[illegible]
Oolong	50	Island	11@[illegible]
Souchong	65	New Orleans	11
[illegible]	50@75	China No 1	11
Salt.		**Soap.**	
Liverpool fine ₽ ton	$35	Colgate	9
Carmen Island	30	Castile	20
Coffee.		Hill's	[illegible]
[illegible]	2[illegible]	Fay's	[illegible]
Java	2[illegible]	**Miscellaneous**	
Candles.		Raisins ₽ bx	5@6 00
Adamantine	25@30	Currants ₽ lb	20
Sperm	55@57	Oysters ₽ doz	$7 00
Syrup		Sardines quart bxs	4 [illegible]
[illegible] ₽ gall	80	half bxs	4 [illegible]
[illegible]	75	Car Rice	10

CATTLE—MEATS.

Live Stock.		Dressed Meats.	
Beef cattle	14@15	Beef the carcass	06
Mutton	8	Mutton	
Pork	7	Pork	

COTTON GOODS.

Brown Sheeting best	12@13	Denims	13@1[illegible]
ord ry	8@10	Hickory	11@12
Bleached [illegible]	8@10	Linsey	12½@[illegible]
[illegible]	12½@13½	Prints—Merrimac	12
10-4	37½@42	Cocheco	12
Grey Drills	13½	Fancy	8@10
Cotton Flannel	12½@15		

TOBACCO,

Natural Leaf Smoking	25	Pride of the Union	[illegible]
Navy Chewing	75	Outside Sweets	20
Fine Smoking	20@37	Fine Chewing ₽ lb	50
Killikinick	25		

WOODEN WARE.

Buckets.		Brooms,	
Three Hoops, ₽ doz	$4 50	Cal, No 1 ₽ doz	$7 0[illegible]
Two Hoops	3 50	2	6 00
		3	5 00

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		Lard Oil	$1 [illegible]
Boiled	$1 25@$1 30	Camphene	1 50
Raw	1 20@1 25	Burning Fluid	1 2[illegible]
Coal	2 25	Turpentine	1 50
Castor	1 35	White Lead	1[illegible]

METALS.

Nails.		Steel.	
Cut	6 50	Cast	$22 50@[illegible]
Finishing	7 50@8	Plow	1[illegible]
Wrought	10@12½	Spring	15
Boat	18@25	**Tin**	
Sheet Iron.		Block	60
Common	10	I. C	16 00
R G	12½	I. X	18 00
Russian	30	Terne	15 00
Galvanized	25	**Miscellaneous.**	
Iron.		Brazier's Copper	60
Bar	$6@$7	Lead Pipe	12½
Swedes	7 50@10	Pig Lead	11
Horse Shoes	9		
Zinc.			
Sheet	10		
Pig	18		

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Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

To the Afflicted:

Suffer not when a cure is guaranteed in all stages of secret diseases—Self Abuse, Nervous Debility, Syphilis in all its stages, Strictures, Gleet, Seminal Diabetes, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus Dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the sexual organs—such as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, General Weakness, Dimness of Vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruptions upon the Face, Pain in the Back and Head, Female Irregularities—and all improper discharges of both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing, or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines are pleasant without odor, entirely vegetable, causing no sickness and free from mercury or balsam. During fifteen years of practice in Europe, the Atlantic States and California, I have rescued from the jaws of death many thousands who in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted, who may place themselves under my care, a speedy and permanent cure. Private diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of consumption, scrofula and many other diseases, and should be a terror to humankind. A permanent cure is scarcely ever effected—a majority of cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the disease but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which with the disease hastens the sufferer into a rapid consumption. But should the disease and the treatment not cause death speedily, and the victim marries, the disease is entailed upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in scrofula, tetter, ulcers, eruptions, and other affections of the skin, eyes, throat and lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering and consigning them to an early grave.

Self Abuse is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system—drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering, down to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption, and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of self-abuse that a permanent and speedy cure can be effected, and with the abandonment of ruinous practices my patients can be restored to robust vigorous health.

The afflicted are reminded that all diseases of males and females treated at my private Institute, established over fifteen years of practice, and sanctioned by thousands of the most remarkable cures.—Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the State of California and Washington Territory by patients communicating their symptoms by letter.

All business correspondence strictly confidential. Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, Medical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, San Francisco.

Remarkable Instance of Medical Relief.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the jaws of disease, who, having recovered their former health and in gratitude, make known their cases and remedial agent, and their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public. The demand of the certificates commanded their publicity, and we publish them for the perusal and attention of all afflicted.

Certificate.—I, the undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be afflicted with [illegible], that I was afflicted [illegible] and publicly express my sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, for [illegible] down by the [illegible] practices [illegible] in body and [illegible]; nearly imposed upon [illegible] the advice of [illegible] disease as of [illegible] weeks, and in [illegible] treatment, and, to my [illegible] my symptoms [illegible] to the brain [illegible] of every [illegible] and as a last [illegible] Dr. Czapkay, who [illegible] medicine which [illegible] pain and [illegible] I resolved to place [illegible] strict obedience [illegible] had became clear [illegible] back and [illegible] action of my [illegible] want of [illegible] and want of [illegible] honorable [illegible] after having [illegible] a new life—that [illegible] fitted to end by [illegible] unfortunate [illegible] I deem it my [illegible] to the care and skill of Dr. Czapkay [illegible] may stand in need [illegible] experience [illegible] cure will be [illegible].

B. F. [illegible]

State of California, County of San Francisco [illegible]. Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] April, A. D. 1861. [illegible]
[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Public.

MARYSVILLE, June [illegible]

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco—Sir: I have [illegible] I think I shall [illegible] except that I have not [illegible] will with the appetite [illegible]. It is just three weeks, you may recollect, since I [illegible] your institute [illegible] as I thought [illegible] entirely and never thought you would be able to [illegible] perfectly [illegible] to do [illegible] my back [illegible] and [illegible] I would [illegible] excited and trembled [illegible] everything. Now that you know what I expected, [illegible] judge of my satisfaction at the complete recovery from the symptoms and the removal of the sores and blotches on my skin and the ulcers from my throat, and the [illegible] of those emissions which you said were [illegible] cause of my sickness. I can hardly tell you which is the greatest joy [illegible] surprise, for except nothing [illegible] my strength, I feel as well as any man can feel.

Enclosed I send you twenty dollars, [illegible] and think myself cheaply cured. If you think anybody will be benefited you may put this letter in the newspaper. I have me gratefully yours, THOMAS HAYDEN.

Thankfulness is the incentive to gratitude.

CERTIFICATE.—Prompted by an honest desire of my heart I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves recommendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of [illegible], which owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment and the discouragement which I met with in attempting it, soon [illegible] such (I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of physicians. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my [illegible], thrown down to the ground without the slightest [illegible] and although I [illegible] the agonies, I yet [illegible] miseries of my life, I [illegible] learned to look upon [illegible] would render assistance or shelter me from danger [illegible] miles whose sight to prolong the existence of my [illegible]. While in this state, and having pressed me to my [illegible] tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to [illegible] seeking aid of a physician, and by recommendation [illegible] upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances and of my inability to reward him for his services, [illegible] of which, however, he at once undertook my case, [illegible] the blessing of God I was once more restored to health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I [illegible] present and [illegible] conscious of my indebtedness, I [illegible] due to myself and all afflicted to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

[L. S.] MEYER YABLO[illegible]

State of California, county of San Francisco ss. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, A. D. [illegible]
[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Notary Public.

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. Office hours from 9 a. m. to [illegible]

SPERMATORRHŒA or LOCAL WEAKNESS, [illegible] debility, lassitude, low spirits, weakness of the [illegible] back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, [illegible] sense of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to [illegible] love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness [illegible] involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the [illegible] pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities [illegible] are cured by the justly celebrated physician, [illegible] Dr. L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is [illegible] (unknown to others) and hence the great success.

All consultations by letter or otherwise free. [illegible]
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The hours of attendance are from 8 A. M. to [illegible] winter 5 P. M. in summer.

No deduction will be made for the withdrawal of a pupil before the expiration of the term unless in case of [illegible].

Portland, Feb. 23, 1861. dtf

Removal of Commercial College.

MR. C. A. SEARS HAVING LEASED THE ROOMS on the

CORNER FIRST AND YAMHILL STS.,

over ROSS & McKINNEY'S store, willprepare to give instructions in WRITING, DRAWING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., at that place, on and after June [illegible]

School hours from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 P. M.

Private Lessons given, if required.

Books of Account posted and completed, accounts [illegible] stated. Marriage and Visiting Cards marked. [illegible]

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. I. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861. NO. 180.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK,
Publisher and Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning (Sundays excepted), and furnished to subscribers in Portland at Twenty Five Cents per week, payable to the carrier. It will be forwarded by mail to any part of the State by Mail at $9 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 50 for three months.

ADVERTISING.—Five lines (nonpareil), per square, [illegible]. Each additional five lines [illegible] cents.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by mail to any part of the state at $3 per annum; $2 for six months; and $1 for three months, payable in advance.

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[illegible] CARTTER.   E. W. M'GRAW.

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ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY.

E. W. M'GRAW, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas.

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E. D. SHATTUCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office in Wasserman's Building,
Front street, between Washington and Alder, Portland, Oregon.
May 7th 1861 dtf

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Front Street, between Washington and Alder,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
july2tf

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(Successors to D. C. Ingles.)

INFORM THE PUBLIC that they are now prepared to accommodate all the old customers of Mr. Ingles, and they hope many new ones who may see fit to favor them with their work, at short notice.

They will stop all work to attend to

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Plows made to order, and always an assortment on hand, and they will give a written guarantee that they shall perform well, and in failure of which they will pay the purchase money back.

Those indebted to us are requested to come and settle, as we are always ready to come along with your cash. It is good to pay old debts, and it is good to make bargains for new work.

Yamhill street, Corner of Second.
Portland, Feb. 4 1861.

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KEEP THE MONEY IN THE STATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE CONTINUALLY MANUFACTURING and have constantly on hand a superior article of

WHISKEY,

MANUFACTURED ENTIRELY FROM WHEAT, which they can warrant not to be surpassed by any article imported to the State.

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April 1 1861 tf

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FOR A
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Detailed Account of the late Battle at Springfield Missouri

The following account of the battle at Springfield from a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, has been telegraphed to the Associated Press:

SPRINGFIELD Mo., Aug 11, 1861.

A little before daylight, an army of fifty-two hundred men formed in two columns, on a march of 12 miles to attack a body of rebels about 23,000 strong. In a military point of view the move was one of doubtful propriety, not to say absolute rashness. The [illegible] force was, with the exception of three thousand men, well armed and equipped, and they had a very large body of cavalry, but the question of evacuating Springfield, the key to enter the southwest, had already been discussed and settled in the negative.

Gen. Sigel, with six pieces of cannon, his own regiment and that of Col. Salomons, moved in a southerly direction, marching about 15 miles, passed around the extreme southeastern camp of the enemy, and halted until daylight, or for the sound of artillery from the northwest to announce the opening of the battle.

Gen. Lyon, with the volunteers composing the Missouri First, Lieut. Col. Andrews; Iowa First, Lieut. Col. Merritt; Kansas First, Col. Deitzler, and Second, Col. Mitchel; Hart, part of the Missouri Second, under Major Osterhaus, and a detachment of 200 men from Col. Wyman's Illinois regiment; three or four companies of mounted Home Guards; a force of regulars about 800 strong, and two batteries of four and six pieces respectively, left Springfield about eight o'clock, P. M., marching steadily along until 2 A. M., when we halted for two hours, at which time Capt. Gilbert's company of regulars and Major Osterhaus' battalion were thrown out as skirmishers on either side of the column, and we moved forward on the sides of the first ridge on the western side of the valley. Colonel Clark's regiment, at ten minutes past 8 o'clock, encountered a heavy force of infantry—not less than a full regiment—and after a short contest, they gained the summit, and the defeated rebels dispersed rapidly, going in a direction which rendered it impossible for any considerable number of them to again participate in the battle.

Totten's Battery then threw a few balls as feelers to draw out the enemy's cannon. Col. Blair's regiment advanced forward and were soon met by a well equipped regiment of Louisiana troops, whom, after a bitter contest of 47 minutes, they succeeded in routing, though suffering severely themselves. Captain Lothrop's Company of Rifle Recruits now assisted them, and together they, with Major Osterhaus' men, moved up the second hill, which was considerably longer than the first, and meeting a third regiment, finally succeeded in driving them back, with the assistance of Totten's Battery, gaining the summit.

In this part of the fight the gallant Missouri volunteers acted bravely; indeed no words of praise could more than do them justice. During this engagement two companies of regulars were sent to the east side of the creek to engage a force which was operating against Captain Wright's Cavalry, sheltering themselves behind a fence. Captain Plummer and Captain Gilbert, with their companies, marched close up to the fence and delivered an effective fire, but were compelled by great odds to retire, which they did, but again renewed the attack.

The enemy being largely reinforced, and having now at least 3,000 men, jumped the fence into the cornfield, and Captain Plummer's gallant command was immediately threatened with annihilation. They retreated rapidly, firing as they did so, when Lieutenant Dubois having got his battery under headway on the hill near the Missouri volunteers, seeing the position of affairs on the other side of the valley, threw in the most precise manner, several shells, which exploded just as they reached the dense mass of Secessionists, sending them lifeless on the ground in scores, while all who could were glad to run for dear life. The gallant men of Col. Blair's regiment were now ordered back, and their position taken by the Iowa First. General Lyon had previously had a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of these men, formed more from supposition than upon any real failure in duty. But now the time had come for him to reverse his judgment, which he did after their first repulse of the enemy.

They fought like tigers, drove the enemy back and followed up the advantage gained for a considerable distance.

Capt. Mason, Company C, was killed as soon as his regiment was engaged. Lieut. Pierce was mortally wounded. Major Porter and Colonel Merritt escaped unhurt.

The Kansas 1st and 2d regiments were now ordered forward to support the right flank of the Zouaves. Col. Green's regiment of Tennessee cavalry, bearing a Secession flag, now charged upon our wounded, who were partially guarded by one or two companies of infantry. Seeing the movement, Capt. Totten poured a few rounds of canister into their ranks just in time to save our sick men from being trampled to death, dispersing the rebels so completely that nothing more was seen of them during the day.

Gen. Lyon now desired the Iowas to prepare to meet the next onset of the enemy with the bayonet, immediately after firing. They said, "Give us a leader and we will follow to the death!" On came the enemy in overwhelming numbers, confident of victory.

No time could be lost to select a leader.

"I will lead you," exclaimed Lyon, "come on!" and placing himself in the van, received a fatal bullet just at the pit of the stomach, which killed him instantly.

The Iowas delivered their fire, and the enemy retreated—so there was no need of charging bayonets.

Gen. Lyon's body was carefully picked up and conveyed toward the ambulances by two of his body guard.

On the Tuesday night previous he had arranged for a night attack upon the enemy, but singularly found himself delayed two hours behind the proper time for starting, by rumors of a skirmish on the prairie west of the town, and the attack was postponed.

Wednesday he said to me: "Well, I believe our term of soldiering is about completed. I have tried earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the Government, and appealed to them for reinforcements and supplies, but they do not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of us."

He then called a council of war, at which there was nearly a unanimous voice for evacuating Springfield.

General Sweeny pleaded anxiously against that course; declared that it would be the ruin of the Union cause in that quarter of the State, and urged a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation to the General and his officers which would follow such a course. His counsel decided the course to be pursued, and, therefore, when the Brigade Quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, General Lyon replied, "Not before we are whipped."

This was the proper course to pursue. If he retreated without a battle, he would certainly have been pursued by a boastful and unpunished enemy, and very likely have his retreat entirely cut off.

After being wounded, he exclaimed to Major Schofield, "The day is lost," but the Major said, "No, General, let us try it once more;" so they tried, and the General fell. It was now a little after nine o'clock, and the battle had raged with a fierceness seldom if ever equaled, for over three hours, and it continued for two hours more.

The command devolved upon Major Sturgis. The enemy made repeated attempts to retake the heights from which they had been driven, but were gallantly repulsed each time.

The Illinois regiments behaved with admirable bravery, seldom or never equaled—laying ambuscades for the benefit of the rebels, by lying flat on the ground until the enemy came near enough for them to see their eyebrows, whereupon they would pour a deadly volley into their opponents, and then remain in possession of the field.

The last repulse of the enemy was the most glorious of all, and was participated in by members of every regiment on the field.

The enemy came fresh and deceived our men by bringing a Union flag, causing them to believe that Sigel was making a junction with our forces. Discovering the ruse just in time, our gallant boys rushed upon the enemy, who having four cannon were on the point of having their efforts crowned with success, and drove the enemy to the south side of the hill.

Capt. Totten's ammunition was now nearly exhausted, and placing Dubois' battery on the hill at the north end of the valley, Major Sturgis ordered the ambulances to move toward town.

Among the prisoners taken was a surgeon, living in St. Charles county. He was immediately released, and Dr. Melcher accompanied him to the rebel Generals, arranging for the return of our ambulances to bring in our wounded and dead.

Lieutenant Colonel Horace H. Brand, of the 1st regiment, 6th Division, who commanded the Rebel forces at Booneville, and said he was now acting as aid to Gen. Price, was taken prisoner early in the day.

When General Sigel, who commanded the eastern division, heard the roar of Totten's artillery, he at once attacked the enemy in his quarters, driving him half a mile and taking possession of his camp, extending eastward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment which he had permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing it to be the Iowa 1st. His men scattered considerably, and Col. Salomon's could not be rallied together again, consequently General Sigel lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. Flagg, who compelled his prisoners to draw the artillery off the field.

Our troops took some four hundred horses and about twenty prisoners, and compelled the enemy to burn nearly all of his baggage, to keep it from falling into our hands.

The enemy had twenty-one pieces of cannon, and at the last, twenty, including those taken from Sigel. They were none of them worked with precision, every shot for over an hour going at least twenty feet over our heads.

Our army reached Springfield in safety, and are now preparing to move toward Rolla—but with no hopes whatever of reaching there. With a baggage train of five miles to protect, it will be singular indeeed if the enemy does not prove enterprizing enough to cut off a portion of it, having such a force of cavalry. With two more regiments, we should have driven the enemy entirely from the valley, and with a proper cavalry force, could have followed up such a victory with decisive results. Our loss is about 200 killed and 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy must have been double our own.

Dr. Schenck, who was in the rebel camp at a late hour last evening, bringing away our wounded, reports our men comparatively few with those of the rebels, whose dead were lying thick under the trees.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Rolla, on the 14th instant, says Sigel camped at Gasconade River, 50 miles southwest of this point, yesterday, Tuesday evening, where he had encamped for the night.

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LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS
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Have a FINE COLLECTION of
SPECIMENS of their ART.
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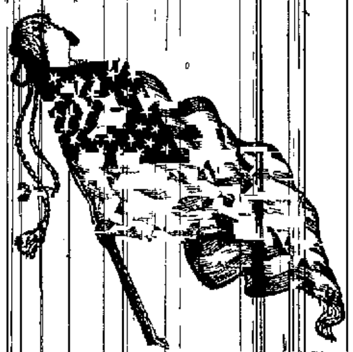
The Daily Oregonian.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.



No flag but the Old Flag—the Red White and Blue
With the stars of a Union unbroken and true
Arise and defend it ye sons of the brave
Whose blood bought the banner your valor must save

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT 2, 1861

The News

We give up our columns this morning to the news by the steamer, which will be found very interesting.

On the first page is a detailed account of the great battle near Springfield, Mo The victory is complete The enemy were obliged to burn up most of their baggage train, and our men passed the night after the battle on the camp ground of the enemy The Bulletin says the falling back from Springfield to Rolla, after the victory, was not a retreat—it was merely a strategic movement, to gain rail road communication with St Louis, and thus ensure such early reinforcements as will enable Gen. Sigel to drive the enemy from southwestern Missouri These reinforcements were doubtless speedily furnished, for the retreat of the rebel General Pillow from the southeastern borders of Missouri relieved Cairo from danger, leaving troops to spare which could speedily have been sent to join Sigel at Rolla The Federal cause in Missouri was, therefore at the date of our latest advices in the most encouraging position that could have been reasonably hoped for

Insane Asylum.

We have urged the necessity of the establishment of an Insane Asylum by the State. The means for that purpose should have been appropriated at the last session of our Legislature It was not done,—and we are glad to learn that Drs. Hawthorne & Loryea of this city, are about to get up a private institution, in which the insane can be properly cared for The following interesting letter has been put into our hands, and we take pleasure in presenting it to the public —

Yoncalla, Oregon, Aug., 24th, 1861

Drs. Hawthorne & Loryea—Gentlemen —Your very flattering letter of the 19th inst has been received, You certainly have my warmest wishes for your success, in the humane undertaking in which you are embarked, and I much regret that my circumstances at present prevents me from rendering you more substantial aid The asylum for the insane at Stockton is an evidence of progress in the right direction, of which our sister State may well be proud, and I hope Oregon will soon follow her philanthropic example Our county supports an insane pauper who, I think with proper care and treatment might be restored to reason and usefulness, and when you are prepared to receive patients I shall use my interest in having her placed under your charge.

I think it my duty however to decline the honor you propose to do me, in favor of a gentleman better able to advance the interests of your institution I see very few of the people and seldom attend courts or other public places, As a trustee I would therefore recommend Judge D C Underwood as in all respects the most suitable person for the post in this county He has for long had almost the entire management of our county affairs, —knows and is respected by everybody, and will take not only an active part in procuring patients but in raising funds (if needed) to aid you in your praiseworthy efforts for the benefit of those most unfortunate of the human family.

Very Respectfully Yours &c

JESSE APPLEGATE

New Commandant —Col. Beall arrived on the steamer *Cortes* to take command of the Military District of Oregon Col Wright is to take command of the Department of the Pacific in place of Gen Sumner, who is to proceed at the head of a column of California Volunteers to Texas and Arkansas We understand that Col Beall is a thorough military man having been some forty six years in the military service of the United States most of the time on the frontiers

Arson —The *Argus* says that James Howe was arrested last week for burning the barn of Dr Welch in Clackamas county, on the 24th ult. This year's harvest and an American mare were also consumed. He was committed to jail in default of bail.

The natives of the different loyal States in San Francisco are raising funds for the relief of the families of soldiers who have gone to the war from those States.

Arrival of the Cortes.

The steamer *Cortes* arrived here about one o'clock Saturday morning, bringing dates by Pony from St. Louis to the 20th ult.

The following is her memoranda and passenger list:

[illegible]

Arrival of the Pony.

[illegible]—Operations in the South—Gen Sumner to march on Texas and Arkansas—Bloody Doings of Pirates—Sigel at Rolla—Reported capture of the [illegible]—Washington Menaced—[illegible]—Harbor—Effect of the Bull Run defeat in England, &c., &c.

St Louis, August 17, 1861.

Foreign relations are attracting the attention of Government at present The Administration will maintain its right to close the ports at all hazards. The subject is now under consideration between our Government and those of England and France It is believed our rights will be fully conceded.

General Butler is authorized to raise a division of 5,000 men in Massachusetts He is granted leave of absence to superintend the organization in person

It is reported that Gen Rosencranz's small command is in a precarious position, in Mountain Gap, in the neighborhood of Big Springs He is cut off from water by the rebels.

Tilghman is organizing a rebel force in the lower counties of Indiana.

Kentucky and Tennessee are constituted separate military districts, under Gen Robert Anderson, called the Department of Cumberland

Gen Rosencranz is authorized to accept regiments from Western Virginia, which he does as fast as needed

General Sumner is ordered to raise, immediately, a column of 5000 to 10 000 Californians, to march on Texas and Arkansas.

The pirates are playing a desperate and bloody game. A British sailor, named Ross, says he was impressed to serve as gunner on the *Spell*. That on July 31st, near Nags Head, they attacked and burned a British vessel, having first destroyed the entire crew Ross refused to fight his countrymen, and was shot at and wounded by the rebel Captain, and confined in irons He afterwards escaped, by the aid of a fellow sailor who was also impressed. Ross is going North, where he intends to lay the matter before the proper British officials.

Thomas Seville, a prominent Secessionist, was arrested in New York on the arrival of the *Persia*, with £40,000 in Bank of England notes the proceeds of the Confederate loan. Seville is very wealthy He is a native of New Orleans. Important papers were found on him

General Sigel is at Rolla His command was not molested by McCulloch

At the battle of Wilson Creek the Union's killed, wounded and missing [illegible] 400 Some rebels estimate their loss at 2 [illegible] or 3 000; they give a different account of the battle and claim a brilliant victory [illegible]

The privateer *Davis* is still out, and has committed extensive depredations on [illegible] vessels and cargoes.

The *Sumter* is reported taken by [illegible] man of war.

The rebels have a large force in the neighborhood of Washington Opinion differs whether their intention is to attack Washington or cross into Maryland Scott thinks they will not attack Washington.

Gen. McClellan who was a class mate of Beauregard, is familiar with his mode of combination, and is well convinced he will make an attack at some point on the Potomac

It is said the rebels have near 100,000 between Washington and Richmond They cannot afford to wait for Scott's or McClellan's motions

An attempt was made to blow up Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. Four men it is represented, arrived there on Monday with the intention of laying a train to blow up the magazine and destroy several hundred tons of powder and a large number of soldiers.

Baltimore, August [illegible].

Three notorious rebel bridge burners were arrested by Federal scouts at New Creek.

A force of eleven hundred rebels is reported near Romney Our troops at New Creek are expecting an attack by them. The Federals have been reinforced.

Leading Federalists think that the rebels will attack Fortress Monroe

Washington, August 17th—Since our capitalists have taken the new Government loan so freely the Treasury Department entertain no doubt that it will be largely taken abroad, in spite of the croakings of newspapers.

It is reported that the new Union Convention in Kentucky will request Breckinridge and Powell to resign their seats in the United States Senate.

The Union men of Kentucky and Tennessee say that a great Federal victory in Virginia, when the next fight occurs, will extinguish rebellion in those States.

Judge Nelson, of Tennessee is in prison at Richmond.

St Louis, August 17th — A detachment of United States troops, Captain Graden, seized $58,000, belonging to the Bank of St. Genevieve, yesterday, by the order of Colonel Fremont, and brought it here to-day.

It is understood that the money would have been used for the benefit of the Confederates

Washington, August 14th —Government has issued the following important orders from the War Department: —

Washington, August 19th —All Commanders of regiments of Volunteers accepted by the War Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Missouri, Virginia, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice that [illegible]

By direction of the [illegible] United States [illegible] in war or [illegible] Washington [illegible]

SIMON CAMERON

Secretary of War

All the military departments of the State of Maryland, Delaware [illegible] Virginia, together with the City of Washington have been united in one grand department under Major General McClellan Major Generals Dix and Banks are thus placed in subordinate military [illegible] Fortress Monroe is not included in the new arrangements.

The State Department has issued notice that until further notice no persons will be allowed to go abroad from any port of the United States without passports issued by the Secretary of State, nor any one be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from the Minister or Consul of the United States and if a foreigner, from his own government countersigned by such Minister or Consul but not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad for a reasonable length of time and until the new regulation has become known.

A heavy seizure of goods for the Rebels was made near Annapolis Junction on the 18th. Teams and wagons were also seized and many letters for rebel officers

Rolla, August 18th —General Price had issued a proclamation at Springfield to the effect that a great victory had been won that the Northern oppressors of Missouri had been driven back, that every one belonging to the Home Guards organization be regarded and treated as enemies of the Southern Confederacy, that his protection would extend to those who would quietly return home and allow southern sway to prevail That whoever recognizes the Provisional Government of Missouri be considered an enemy to the State and be treated accordingly

Iowa and Missouri troops, passing down the Missouri River on the 17th, were frequently fired on by [illegible] and small arms. One man on board was killed, and seven or eight were wounded.

Capt. Emmett McDonald of the secession army, reports that at Wilson's Creek their killed and wounded was from 2,000 to 3 000 He says their force was 22 000 before the engagement.

New York, August 19th —Now forty eight regiments are forming in this city Full and complete regiments will doubtless be forwarded as rapidly as possible The city can probably send fifteen thousand in a few days

Philadelphia, August 9 —There are now thirty-one skeleton regiments in this city Philadelphia will be able to send an army of 9 000 or 10,000 men

Washington, August 18th — Three weeks ago M. Thouvenel, French Minister of Foreign Affairs transmitted a note to the English Government proposing to come to an understanding respecting the United States The English Cabinet asked for a more explicit statement. The reply received was that England should unite with France for the purpose of procuring tobacco and cotton from the United States in the autumn

The English Government responded that it could enter into no such arrangement.

New York, August 19th —The schooner *Hannibal* reports that the privateer *Sumter* is captured by [illegible] man of war and taken to Curacoa

Later from Europe.

The Bohemian via Londonderry has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the [illegible].

The news of the battle at Bull's Run was received on Sunday, the 4th and caused a profound sensation. The Americans were much depressed, and Southerners correspondingly elated.

There was almost a collision in the Liverpool *News-room*. Russell's letters to the *Times* were confined to graphic details of the rout of the Northern army he calls it cowardly, most miserable, causeless panic and disgraceful to men in uniform, not soldiers

The *Times* editorially says the victory was a complete one. The Union army had lost all their military honors Its wish was that it should find something in it to congratulate either victors or vanquished but [illegible] what most stimulate all the passions of both the combatants

Parliament closed on the 6th The Queen's speech was read She says [illegible] American affairs, that she has determined in common with the other powers of Europe to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

California.

Greenwood, August 26th —We learn the following from a passenger just arrived on the stage from the West

On Thursday Gallagher, Gov Nye's Private Secretary, General North Surveyor General and an Indian Agent got lost in the mountains sixteen miles north of Fairview Station and one hundred miles east of Carson City on the way to Silver Hill

They separated seeking water Gallagher did not return to camp he was tracked many miles It was found that he got excited and run

After two days search not yet found, it is feared he has lost his life He was formerly of the New York press

NEW TO-DAY.

H C. COULSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERR.

[illegible]

JACOB COHEN,
WATCH MAKER
Post Office Building, Front street,
PORTLAND OREGON

KEEPS constantly on hand New and Beautiful assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS RINGS, &c.

Mr COHEN having recently secured the services of a first-class workman lately from the States, begs leave to [illegible] friends and patrons that any work [illegible] will be promptly and faithfully executed [illegible] which cannot be surpassed in the State.

Repairing of Fine Watches

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired and warranted

Engraving! Engraving!!

ENGRAVING IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES [illegible] dispatch

COFFIN PLATES ENGRAVED at short notice.

Grateful for past favors I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE

HAVING MADE A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT with a Practical

Pattern-Maker,

One who has served a regular apprenticeship [illegible] I will furnish all ordinary Patterns [illegible] at my Foundry

Free of Charge or Cost

I have the Largest Stock of Patterns, of all varieties [illegible]

CASTINGS furnished on shortest notice

[illegible] BABBITT'S [illegible] always on hand

aug3dtf DAVID MONROE

American Watches!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED direct from the manufactory at

WALTHAM, MASS,

fine assortment of the

New Style 3-4 Plate Watches

These Movements are CASED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR MY TRADE. [illegible]

My Name Stamped upon the Case,

and I recommend them to any one who wants an

ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER

G COLLIER ROBBINS
Watch Maker

LESSONS IN MUSIC!

A. J RITGES OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Portland as a teacher of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS [illegible]

Terms $8 50 per [illegible]

[illegible] Address Box 20 Portland Post Office

Oregon City—[illegible] A H Hedges, [illegible]
Portland [illegible] Hawthorne & Loryea
Aug30

COAL OIL!
At a Reduced Price

WE ARE NOW OFFERING COAL OIL OF SUPERIOR quality [illegible]

HODGE & CALEF,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,
Front street, Portland

QUICKSILVER.
RETORTS.
CRUCIBLES

FOR THE MINES [illegible]

HODGE & CALEF,
Wholesale Druggists,
Front street, Portland

VARNISHES!

OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE [illegible] lowest rates

HODGE & CALEF,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,
Front street, Portland

PERFUMERY!

A FULL ASSORTMENT—EMBRACING THE BEST [illegible] styles

HODGE & CALEF,
Wholesale Druggists,
Front street, Portland

DUFUR'S
Premium Cheese

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH, [illegible] Dufur's Premium Cheese.

For sale only at R PITTOCK & CO'S
Corner First and Morrison streets, and Front street opp Lower Steamship Landing
Portland Aug 9 1861 dtf

STANDARD MILLS FLOUR,
For sale by [illegible]
Next door to Mansfield's Auction Room
au 22tf

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—Common Council met Friday evening, August 30, 1861—President in the Chair. Present—Messrs. [illegible], lock, Harbaugh, Hull, King, Masters, White and Higgins.

A petition of sundry persons to appoint [illegible] White Street Commissioner, was read, and on motion, laid on the table.

The following bills were ordered paid: Seymour & Joynt, $8[illegible]; Sherlock & Baron, $17 94.

The bill of Thos. Carter, of $[illegible] 16, for lumber, was read, and referred to Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Streets and Public Property reported on the proposition of the Portland Gas Light Company in reference to lighting the streets with Gas—which proposition was adopted.

Mr. Hallock, from Special Committee to whom was referred the examination of the Assessment Roll, reported the same correct, which was adopted as the Assessment Roll of the City.

The Ordinance to provide for the election of a Street Commissioner, was taken from the table, and read. Mr. Higgins moved that the blank be filled with $4 per day—carried. The motion to put the Ordinance upon its final passage was lost.

Mr. Harbaugh moved to proceed to elect a Street Commissioner—carried. When, upon the third ballot, Wm. Grooms was elected as Street Commissioner.

Adjourned.

Mr. H. C. Coulson, of our city, starts up this morning on the steamer for Walla Walla, where he intends locating for the practice of his profession. He is a young lawyer of much promise and ability, and we can safely recommend him to the citizens of that region as an honorable and useful man.

MALHEUR GOLD MINES.—A party of some sixty-five men started off this morning for the newly discovered gold mines on the head waters of the Malheur.

THE BAILEY MASSACRE.—A nephew of the late Joseph Bailey returned from the scene of the recent massacre, to the head of the valley, on Sunday. He says that the fight occurred on the 1st August at the head of Pit river, about forty miles south of Goose Lake, near the close of the day. The party were nine in number, and the Indians about 350 strong, but armed only with bows and arrows—the barbs being poisoned. Until after the first shock of conflict they were not aware of the presence in that neighborhood of more than eighteen Indians, but instantly following the first fire, the overwhelming force rushed upon them from over an adjacent hill. Bailey and Evans were killed outright, but not until after each of them had shot off their rifles and revolvers with deadly execution at the savages. Sims, formerly of Salem, died of his wounds the day after the attack. Eleven Indians were killed, and a number severely wounded. The party had no opportunity to reload, so bold and close was the rush of the Indians upon them after the first fire. The survivors managed to recover their horses, and 260 out of the original 860 head of cattle. Mr. Bailey says that the report of an U. S. officer or soldiers coming to their assistance is incorrect. The day after the fight an army doctor and one soldier met them, and these were the only military persons they met. A Mr. Martin, and a woman who was traveling with him, had got on in advance of the party before the fight took place, and were left to pursue their way unmolested by the Indians. Mr. Bailey says the attacking party was made up of Pyutes, Pitt River and Goose Lake tribes.—*Jacksonville Gazette.*

MANIFEST OF BARK JANE A. FALKENBERG.—A. [illegible] & Co. 3[illegible] pkgs; J. Failing & Co., 445; M. [illegible]ler, 7[illegible]; Smith & Davis, 5[illegible]; H. W. Corbett, 140; D. Simon, 4; [illegible] W[illegible]; [illegible] J. [illegible] & Co., 220; Rev. H. [illegible] Marsh, [illegible]; [illegible] Bush, 7; P. McQuade, 7; W. M. [illegible]; Hass Bro., 14[illegible]; W. H. Rector, 12; E. J. Northrop & Co., 170; Cohen & [illegible], 10; J. Wilson, 10; Humason & McD[illegible], [illegible]; Harker Bros., [illegible]; [illegible] Allen & Lewis, 7[illegible]; Seymour & Joynt, 10; [illegible] Reed & Co., 191; McCraken, 8[illegible]; Hurgren & [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible] Milwain, 19; Starr, 140; Hodge & Calef, [illegible]; [illegible] Ellis, 11; W. V. Stevens, 8; O. 14; Billing[illegible], 12; [illegible] W., 15; S. Wilson, [illegible]; Vandusen & [illegible]; [illegible] Parker, 2[illegible]; F. Goodwin, 14; T & H. 3. Total, 61[illegible].

Legal Notice.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County. A. M. A. Blanchet, Complainant, vs. Oswald Travaillot, Defendant. In Chancery.

TO OSWALD TRAVAILLOT, Defendant: You are hereby notified that A. M. A. Blanchet has this day filed in my office his bill of complaint and [illegible] suit against you, in which he claims that on the [illegible] day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty seven, you made and delivered to him a certain promissory note for the sum of six hundred dollars, payable ten months after date, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month; and at the same time made, acknowledged and delivered [illegible] mortgage deed upon lots numbered three and four in block number three, in Couch's claim or addition to the City of Portland, in the county aforesaid, as security for the payment of said note; and complainant prays for a decree of foreclosure and for the sale of the said mortgaged premises to pay the amount due upon said mortgage, to-wit: The sum of six hundred dollars and interest as aforesaid [illegible] the twentieth of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and for a judgment against you for any balance which may remain unpaid after the application of the proceeds of the sale of said property for the payment of said debt; and you are further notified that unless you appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there answer the said bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted by the Court.

[L.S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Court this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861.

SHUBRICK NORRIS, Clerk.

aug13d8w

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WE HAVE ORDERS TO PURCHASE FOR EUROPEAN account, at the highest rates, all species of

Furs and Skins.

Trappers and Dealers sending us skins from the country may depend upon full rates and immediate remittances.

B. SHARP & CO., Hide & Wool Dealers,
[illegible]5 California street, San Francisco.

july13d3m

50 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR. Just received per bark *Falkenburg*, and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.

Swett's Grape Bitters, or Restorative Wine, manufactured under the supervision of Mrs. A. M. SWETT, the celebrated Clairvoyant Physician, and prepared from roots and herbs of great medicinal virtue, combined with the pure juice of the California Grape—a certain remedy for Liver Complaint, Debility, Biliousness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Impaired Appetite, Impure Breath, & [illegible] diseases requiring a powerful Liver Invigorator and Tonic. Warranted the best [illegible] for diseases [illegible] such as [illegible] Whites, Weakness [illegible]. Sold by [illegible] Druggists and by DANIEL SWETT, Pro[illegible] California st[illegible] San Francisco. aug[illegible]

[illegible] to suffer with RHEUMATISM or GOUT [illegible] body knows that DR. ADOLPHUS' ANTI-RHEUMATIC CORDIAL is a sure cure with [illegible]. For sale by SMITH & DAVIS, Agents, Portland, and by Druggists [illegible].

DR. H. ADOLPHUS, San Francisco.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. [illegible]

REDINGTON & CO., Agents,
400 & 411, Clay st.,
San Francisco.

August 9, 1861. [illegible]

The Medical and Surgical Institute of DR. L. J. CZAPKAY [illegible] which [illegible] as well as its proprietor [illegible] results from [illegible] and professional [illegible]. In the schools of France the highest [illegible] practitioners [illegible] in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others [illegible] position in the profession. Ricord is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of [illegible] in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully [illegible] him in this country, as a proof of which the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma [illegible] the honorary ad eundem degree. Selecting this as his field [illegible], although qualified as a graduate of the University of [illegible] and late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors, Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of chronic and private diseases, in which he [illegible] and [illegible] that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to the readers by the most [illegible]. The [illegible] office [illegible] at the Medical and Surgical Institute, [illegible] Sacramento street, [illegible] corner of Leidesdorff [illegible] opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, San Francisco. We ask particular attention of our readers to the sworn certificates of remarkable cures in another column of this paper. Persons not wishing to lose time in corresponding [illegible] enclose $10 in their letter, and they will receive immediate attention to their cases. Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco. [illegible] june 26d&w[illegible]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Cash Capital & Reserved Fund, $6,000,000.
Invested in the United States, $850,000.
Daily Revenue $7,500.

Stockholders personally responsible for all engagements of the Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agents in Oregon of the above Company, are now prepared to insure [illegible] Brick Buildings or Goods stored in the same, against loss or damage by fire.

The standing of the Company, and the reputation it has of promptly settling all losses sustained, will be a sufficient guarantee.

Parties wishing to effect Insurance will be supplied with all the necessary papers and information on application to

LADD, REED & CO.,
Front street.

Portland, Aug. 6, 1861. 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN W. P. Abrams & Co. and Bessey & Kentland, under the name and firm of THE CITY MILLING CO., is this day dissolved by expiration of the [illegible] partnership. All liabilities of said firm will be paid by W. P. Abrams & Co. who will still carry on the milling business. The books and accounts of The City Milling Co. are in their hands, and they have full power to collect outstanding indebtedness.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the Company, or to W. P. Abrams & Co., or Bessey & Kentland, on their old books, are requested to call and settle the same within thirty days from date.

W. P. ABRAMS & CO.
BESSEY & KENTLAND.

Aug. 8, 1861. 1m

YAMHILL HOUSE,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON,

Near Steamboat Landing.

MORRIS WOLF, Proprietor.

Board per week, $4.00. Single Meals, [illegible] cts.

TRAVELERS and the public generally will find this a good [illegible]. The table is supplied as well as any Hotel in Oregon. An excellent STABLE is attached. [illegible]

I. E. JAGGER & CO.

HAVE opened a LARGE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, to

LEWISTON, W. T.,

to which they invite the attention of Merchants, Packers and Miners.

I. E. JAGGER, } I. E. JAGGER & CO.
S. BUCKMINSTER, } july [illegible]d[illegible]tf

To Shippers!

PARTICULAR ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO Goods [illegible] to [illegible] the Mines marked to the care of the undersigned, Lewiston, and will forward with dispatch.

I. E. JAGGER & CO.

125 KEGS [illegible] SAUER [illegible] just arrived per bark *Almatia*, and for sale low, by
HARKER BROTHERS.
jy30d&f

200 BOXES [illegible] AND FAMILY SOAP. Just received per bark *Falkenburg*, and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.

100 BOXES EXTRA ADAMANTINE CANDLES. Just received per bark *Falkenburg*, and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.

100 KEGS PARKER MILL AND OLD COLONY Nails. Just received per bark *Falkenburg*, and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.

30,000 YDS 4-4 BROWN AND BLEACHED Sheetings, purchased before the advance in prices, and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.

100 MATTS STRICTLY PRIME CALCUTTA SUGAR. Just received per bark *Falkenburg*, and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.

FOR NEZ PERCES MINES!

THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS
Will run on the COLUMBIA RIVER as follows:

THE STEAMER
JULIA,
WOLF, Commander,

Will leave PORTLAND every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
at [illegible] A. M., connecting with the Steamer

IDAHO,
McNULTY, Commander,

At the CASCADES,
For DALLES CITY,
[illegible] same day.

NEW STEAMER
TENINO,
WHITE, Commander,

Will [illegible] DESCHUTES for
WALLULA,
EVERY TUESDAY,

Returning, leaves Wallula every Thursday, at [illegible] A. M.

Fares, [illegible] Portland to Dalles, [illegible] $6 00
[illegible]
[illegible] Portland to Dalles [illegible] 5 00
[illegible] Deschutes to Wallula, [illegible] 15 00
[illegible] CHARGE FOR MEALS.

J. C. AINSWORTH,
Pres't O. S. N. Co.

Aug. [illegible] 1861 d&f

CITY BAKERY
AND
PROVISION STORE

BAKERY [illegible] TORE [illegible]

R. PITTOCK & CO.,
Corner of First and Morrison Sts.,
AND FRONT ST., OPP. LOWER STEAMSHIP LANDING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS OF
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c.,
and dealers in
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES
FAMILY GROCERIES,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City.
Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.

The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE. [illegible] tfd

North End Steam Saw Mills.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE STEAM Saw Mill known as
THE COLLINS & CO.'S STEAM SAW MILLS,
At the North end of this City, are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

FIR AND CEDAR LUMBER,
Dressed or undressed,
TONGUE AND GROOVED FLOORING,
CEILING,
Pickets, Laths, &c.

We will also furnish **Cargo Lumber** on the shortest notice.

The business will be conducted entirely on the CASH PRINCIPLE.

OFFICE AT THE MILL, or with
MASTERS & HULL, on the Levee,
No. 1[illegible], Corner Front and Taylor streets.

HARBAUGH & STITZEL.

Portland, Dec. 17, 1861[illegible]

NEZ PERCES GOLD MINES!

V. C. TREVETT & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
—AND—
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
DALLES, OGN., AND LEWISTON, W. T.,
the Head of Steamboat Navigation, at the Junction of Snake River and Clearwater.

EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS SUITED TO THE MINING Trade kept constantly on hand.

Goods shipped to our care at Lewiston will be carefully stored, and promptly forwarded to the Mines.

HENRY LAW,
Commission Merchant
AND PRODUCE DEALER,

Next door to M. Mansfield's Auction House,
Front street, Portland.

FLOUR, FEED AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS CONstantly on hand, and for sale.

Also a complete assortment of EASTERN and OREGON WAGON TIMBER for sale.

Consignments of Produce solicited. july13dtf

For the Mines!

PARTIES WISHING TO SHIP FREIGHT TO THE Mines or Colville will do well to call upon

O. HUMASON & CO.,

At the DALLES or OLD FORT WALLA WALLA, who are prepared with

Extensive Means of Transportation

to meet all demands that may be made on them.

Goods marked to our care at Dalles or Old Fort Walla Walla will be promptly forwarded at the lowest rates.

Dalles, F[illegible] 2d, 1861. [illegible]awtf

Ship Chandlery for Sale.

PURCHASE BLOCKS, &c.,
TAR, PITCH and SMALL ANCHORS,
Also LIME, CEMENT, and CALCINED PLASTER.
Between Second and Third sts., on Taylor
Opposite M. E. Church, by
June 3, 1861. R. F. SMITH.

GO TO BUCHTEL & CARDWELL
For a Picture
WHILE THE WEATHER IS FINE!

100 KEGS EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP. Just received per bark *Jane A. Falkinburg*, and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.

100 HF BBLS ISLAND SUGAR. Just received per bark *Falkinburg*, and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.

25 CASES FRESH CALIFORNIA PICKLES. Just received and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.
june25dtf

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
1,000,000!!

HARKER BROTHERS

Are now in receipt of a Large Invoice of

FRESH GOODS,
—INTENDED—
Expressly for the Present Season,

Embracing some of the PRETTIEST and

MOST FASHIONABLE ARTICLES

THAT EVER CAME TO THE PACIFIC COAST, consisting of

French Challies,
Paris Organdies,
French Chintzes,
Himmalaya Lustres,
Alma Cross Ords,
London Fancy Goods,
New Style DeLaines,
Rich Lawns,
Mixed Madonnas.

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS OF

Spring Bonnets!

High Lustred Gros de Rhies,
Rich, Green, Brown and Drab Silks,
London High Lustred Alapacas,
Fine Bombazines,
Paris Style of Stella Shawls,
Rich All-Wool DeLaines,
Paris Plaid Silks,
New Style Mantillas,
Paris Printed Jaconets,
Plain Cashmeres,
Rich Brilliantes,
Musquiture Collars and Chemizettes.

Ladies' and Misses French Flats.

UNSHRINKABLE BALLARD VALE FLANNELS,
WHITE ROCK AND UTICA BED SHEETINGS,
BOSTON'S CELEBRATED WAMSUTTA
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

NEW STYLE OIL CLOTHS

3-PLY AND BRUSSELS

CARPETING.

BYOLF'S FRENCH CLOTH FROCK COATS,
Lingen's French Doeskin Pants,
Lyons Fancy Silk Velvet Vests,
New York Broadway style of Business Suits,
Raglan style of Raglans,
Broadway style of Overcoats,
Harris' Fancy Mixed Cassimere Pants,
New Style Silk and Marseilles Vests,
Boys and Youths' Latest Styles of Black Navy Caps,
Washington Napoleon and Wellington Neck Ties,
Davis & Jones Patent Yoke Shirts,
Little Boys' French Cloth Jackets and Josephs,
New style Oil Cloths and Check Matting,
Heavy U. S. Pilot and Raven Duck,

Boots, Shoes and Heavy Brogans.

Together with a Full Assortment of

Heavy Goods, suitable for Miners.

Also, a fresh supply of the Choicest Brands of

GROCERIES,
—CONSISTING OF ABOUT—

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
100 bbls. strictly prime N. O. Sugar,
[illegible]0 hf bbls. Sandwich Island Sugar,
50 hf bbls. San Francisco Crushed Sugar,
100 mats No. 1 China Sugar,
150 kegs East Boston and Golden Syrup,
100 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
50 chests Black Oolong Tea,
50 chests Japanese Tea,
100 boxes Virginia Tobacco,
100 boxes Hill's Pale Soap,
100 cases Black Pepper,
50 cases Cinnamon,
200 cases Saleratus,
100 cases Carbonate Soda,
100 cases Ground Ginger,
25 cases Mustard,
100 cases Cloves, and Cream Tartar.

All of which we will sell either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES!

TERMS CASH, AND ONE PRICE!!

NO GOODS MISREPRESENTED TO EFFECT SALES
—AND—
NO ABATEMENT IN PRICES!

HARKER BROTHERS.

Portland, May 18, 1861. dy

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

DOMESTIC		**PRODUCE.**	
Flour, superfine	$4@4 50	Chickens ₱ doz	$2 50@$3 00
" country br'ds	$3 50@$4	Beans ₱ lb	06
Buckwheat Flour ₱ lb	2½@3	Apples	1@2
Indian Meal ₱ lb	2@3	Oregon Dried Apples ₱ lb	10
Butter, br. in bbls ₱ lb	15@20	Wheat	50@80
" Fresh roll	12½@18	Oats	50
Lard ₱ lb in kegs	11½@12	Bran & Shorts ₱ ton	$8 00
Lard in tins	16	Middlings	15 00
Bacon, hog round	9@10	Chops Wheat	15 00
Eggs ₱ doz	15@18	Bal Hay ₱	17@20 00
Bacon sides	12½@14		
FOREIGN		**GROCERIES.**	
Teas.		**Sugar.**	
Comet	87½@$1 00	Crushed in bbls	17
Imperial	50	Powdered	18
Gunpowder	50	S I Red	18½
Oolong	60	Island	11@11
Souchong	65	New Orleans	11
Imitation Comet	50@75	China No 1	11@11½
Salt.		**Soap.**	
Liverpool fine ₱ ton	$35	Colgate	[illegible]
Carmen Island	30	Castile	20
Coffee.		Hill's	[illegible]
Rio	[illegible]	Fox's	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]	**Miscellaneous.**	
Candles.		Raisins ₱ box	[illegible] 00
Adamantine	28@30	Currants ₱ lb	20
Sperm	55@57	Oysters ₱ doz	$7 00
Syrup		Sardines quarts ₱ doz	50
S. H. ₱ gall	80	" half bxs	50
" "	75	Car Rice	10½
CATTLE		**—MEATS.**	
Live Stock		**Dressed Meats.**	
Bullocks	4@5	Beef the carcass	[illegible]@6
Mutton	8	Mutton	5
Pork	7	Pork	7
COTTON		**GOODS.**	
Brn Sheeting best	12@13	Denims	13@15
" ord	8@10	Hickory	11@12½
Bleached 30 inch	8@10	Linsey	12½@22
" 33 "	12½@13½	Prints—Merrimac	12½
" 10 4	37½@42	Cocheco	12
Brown Drills	13½	Fancy	8@10
Canton Flannel	11½@15		
TOBACCO,			
Natural Leaf Smoking	25	Pride of the Union	45
Solid Chewing	75	Outside Sweets	20@38
Fine Smoking	20@37	Fine Chewing ₱ gr	$1 60
Killikinick	25		
WOODEN		**WARE.**	
Buckets.		**Brooms,**	
Three Hoops ₱ doz	$4 50	Cal No 1 ₱ doz	$5 50
Two Hoops	3 60	" 2	5 00
		" 3	5 00
PAINTS,		**OILS, &c.**	
Oils.			
Boiled	$1 25@$1 30	Lard Oil	$1 75
Raw	1 20@1 25	Camphene	1 60
Coal	2 25	Burning Fluid	1 25
China	1 25	Turpentine	1 50
		White Lead	12
METALS.			
Nails.		**Steel.**	
Cut	5 00	Cast	$23 50@25
Finishing	7 50@8	Plow	12½
Wrought	10@12½	Spring	15
Boat	18@25	**Tin.**	
Sheet Iron.		Block	60
Common	10	I C	16 00
R. G	12½	I X	18 00
Russian	30	Terne	15 00
Galvanized	25	**Miscellaneous.**	
Iron.		Brazier's Copper	50
Bar	$6@$7	Lead Pipe	12½
Swedes	7 50@10	Pig Lead	11
Nor. Shoes	9		
Zinc.			
Sheet	16		
Pig	18		

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

C. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY,

FRONT STREET, PORTLAND

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

Howard & Co.'s American Watches;

American Watch Co.'s Celebrated Waltham Watches;

English and Swiss Watches, of every description;

Silver Ware;

Fine Pocket Cutlery;

Gold Pens;

Fishing Tackle;

Walking Canes;

Dog Collars;

And a fine assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

which he offers at the LOWEST RATES. h1-td

PHELAN'S
Billiard Saloon!

THE ABOVE BILLIARD SALOON, with EIGHT FIRST CLASS PHELAN TABLES is now open to the public. The cushions on these Tables are the latest patent and are a great improvement on their predecessors. The ROOM is fitted up so as to combine ELEGANCE with COMFORT. The BAR will be kept constantly supplied with the very choicest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

and the subscribers hope by strict attention to merit the patronage of all who admire and practice the GAME OF BILLIARDS.

DAN LYNCH,
M. E. HUGHES.
720 and 722 Montgomery street, San Francisco,
Opposite the New Metropolitan Theatre.

The subscriber begs to inform the public that the above mentioned BILLIARD SALOON is also intended to serve as a show and salesroom for

PHELAN'S PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS AND MODEL BILLIARD TABLES,

and Billiard Trimmings of every description. Parties desirous of purchasing Billiard Tables will thus have an opportunity of selecting from a varied assortment both in style and finish, and can also test the superiority claimed for the Cushions and Tables. Mr DAN LYNCH will always be on hand and ready to give all required information with regard to the merits of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED BILLIARD TABLES. The subscriber cordially invites all interested parties to call and examine.

M. E. HUGHES,
Agent for Phelan's Patent Combination Cushions and Modern Billiard Tables. jy23d3m

PIONEER ASSAY OFFICE!

G. Collier Robbins

WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BUSINESS of Melting, Refining and Assaying Gold and Ores of every description.

He guarantees the correctness of his assays, and binds himself to pay the difference that may arise with any of the U. S. Mints.

Returns made in from six to twelve hours, in Bars or Coin. Specimens of Quartz assayed and valued.

Terms for assaying, the same as in San Francisco.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.
Portland June 17, 1861 dtf

All Indorsed Orders

WILL BE PAID ON PRESENTATION AT MY OFfice.

W. P. DOLAND, Treasurer of Multnomah County.
Portland 12th July, 1861 3tf

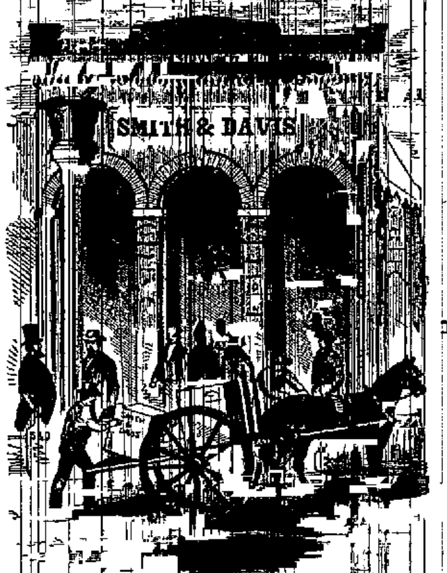
BUCHTEL & CARDWELL
HAVE THE
BEST ARRANGED GALLERY IN OREGON

SEINE AND DRIFT TWINE
For sale by
H. W. CORBETT.
mar15dtf

50 CHESTS JAPAN AND CHINA TEA
Just received per bark *Fahrenburg* and for sale by
HARKER BROTHERS.

SMITH & DAVIS,
Front Street, Portland, Oregon,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Artist's AND PAINTERS' Tools.



AGENTS IN THE STATE FOR ALL THE Principal PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM THE EASTERN STATES LARGE AND desirable additions to their already **EXTENSIVE STOCK**, which being one of

The Largest on the Pacific Coast,

and in, and constantly recruited at the East, we are enabled to offer goods in our line at as FAVORABLE RATES as can be obtained in San Francisco. We would direct public attention to this FACT, which an examination of Stock and prices will prove.

JUST ARRIVED!

A FRESH LOT OF
CAMPHENE,
KEROSENE,
LARD OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
CHINA NUT OIL,
BURNING FLUID,
SPERM OIL,
POLAR OIL,
ALCOHOL,
MACHINERY OIL,

And several Invoices of

FRESH CHEMICALS BY EXPRESS FROM NEW YORK

and PHILADELPHIA, &c., &c.

july9d3m

JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH'S
CELEBRATED
CHEMICAL SOFT SOAP!

THE CHEAPEST MOST ECONOMICAL AND LABOR-saving Soap ever discovered.

PATENTED OCTOBER 1860.

This Soap recommends itself for the following reasons: It is not only the best soap in use for the wash tub and the toilet, but it is far the cheapest; washing is performed with but half the labor required by other soaps. It removes all pitch, tar and grease from woolen and cotton goods; in fact, it is the great desideratum of the age.

☞ Put up in five and ten pound cans. Each can warranted to make sixty and one hundred and twenty pounds respectively.

Full directions for making accompany each can.

"This soap will work its way into every family, Bath room and Kitchen in the United States."—*[illegible]nal.*

"No family should be without Butterworth's Chemical Soap, as it is not only the best but the cheapest soap in use."—*Boston Journal.*

J. SPAMAN & CO., San Francisco,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

For sale in Portland by
D. H. HARRINGTON,
Druggist.
April 1dawtf

Commission and Purchasing
AGENT,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERCHANDISE or articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.

A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally require to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party; or who may be looking for a permanent agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.

All Orders must be accompanied with the Cash or City Reference.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are referred to

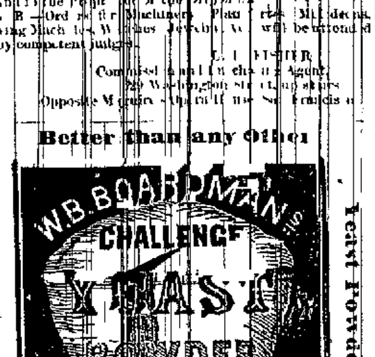
W. & T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco.
J. B. [illegible] & Co.
C. [illegible], Druggist.
[illegible] & Co.,
[illegible] Rankin
Ross, Dempster & Co.
J. Anthony & Co., *Union* Office, Sacramento City.
And to the People of the Oregon [illegible]

N. B.—Orders for Machinery, [illegible], Mill [illegible], Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c., will be attended to by competent judges.

L. L. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington street, up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's [illegible], San Francisco.

Better than any Other

Guaranteed to be



Yeast Powder.

For sale by the trade and by J. C. WINANS,
jun9d3m 124 California street, San Francisco.

BUCHTEL & CARDWELL'S PICTURES ARE THE BEST IN OREGON.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
Private Medical & Surgical Institute,

SACRAMENTO STREET, BELOW MONTGOMERY
Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854 FOR THE PERMANENT cure of all Chronic and Private Diseases and the SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY. Attending and Resident Physician, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs and Diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

☞ Particular attention paid to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Women and Children.

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Consultations, by letter or otherwise, FREE.

Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

Of all diseases the first great cause
Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

To the Afflicted!

Suffer not when a cure is guaranteed in all stages of secret diseases—Self Abuse, Nervous Debility, Syphilis in all its stages, Strictures, Gleet, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus Dance—and all diseases arising from a derangement of the sexual organs—such as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, General Weakness, Dimness of Vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Eruptions upon the Face, Pains in the Back and Head, Female Irregularities—and all improper discharges of both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines prescribed are pleasant without odor, entirely vegetable, causing no sickness, and free from mercury or balsam. During fifteen years of practice in Europe, the Atlantic States and California, I have rescued from the jaws of death many thousands, who in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases, had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted who may place themselves under my care a speedy and permanent cure. Private diseases are the greatest enemies to health as they are the first cause of consumption, scrofula, and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family. A permanent cure is scarcely ever effected—a majority of cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the disease but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which with the disease hastens the sufferer into a rapid consumption. But should the disease and the treatment not cause death speedily, and the victim marries, the disease is entailed upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in scrofula, tetter, ulcers, eruptions and other affections of the skin, eyes, throat and lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

Self-abuse is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system—drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system in [illegible], disqualifies for marriage, society, business and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of self-abuse that a permanent and speedy cure can be effected, and with the abandonment of ruinous practices my patients can be restored to robust, vigorous health.

[illegible] afflicted are reminded that [illegible] principles established [illegible] of practice [illegible] cures [illegible] the State [illegible]

[illegible] strictly confidential. All letters [illegible] DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, Medical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, San Francisco.

Remarkable Instance of Medical Relief

[illegible] we publish the certificate of three of the sufferers [illegible] having [illegible] former health, and impelled by gratitude, make known their cases and remedial agent, and their signatures authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of justice imperiously command their publicity, and we submit their perusal to the attention of all afflicted:

Certificate.—The undersigned, desirous of apprising those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted where [illegible] relief of their sufferings [illegible] named [illegible] thus publicly express his sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms [illegible] practices of my youth, [illegible] prostrated in body and mind, [illegible] duty imposed upon the ordinary avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance—but alas, after a few weeks and in several instances months, of their treatment, I found, to my inexpressible horror that instead of relief, my symptoms were more alarming in their torture, and being told by some, my disease being principally confined to the [illegible] would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy, and as a last resort, with but a faint hope called upon Dr. Czapkay, who after examining my case prescribed some medicine which instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in the head. Encouraged by this result, I resolved to place myself immediately under his care, and by a strict obedience to his directions and advice my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study and want of resolution, the frightful exciting, and at times pleasurable dreams at night followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and in fact in two months after having consulted the doctor I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which but a short time ago I contemplated to end by my own hand. With the view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merit and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience, that under his care a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

B. F. FIL[illegible]

State of California, County of San Francisco.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventh day of April A. D. 1860. Signed
[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Public.

MARYSVILLE, June [illegible]

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco—*Sir:* I have [illegible] of your medicine and do not think I shall [illegible] more as I feel very well, except that I have not [illegible] my strength yet, but soon will with the appetite [illegible]. It is just three weeks you may recollect, since I visited your Institute with my constitution, as I thought, entirely and never thought you would be able to cure me perfectly, but thought you might be able to do [illegible] to ease the pain in my back and head, and strengthen my nerves, so that I would not get excited and tremble at everything. Now that you know what I expected, you judge of my satisfaction at my complete recovery [illegible] symptoms, and the removal of those sores and blotches [illegible] my skin, and the ulcers from my throat, and the stoppage of those emissions, which you said were the principal cause of my sickness. I can hardly tell you which is greatest, my joy or my surprise, for except not having got my strength, I feel as well as any man can feel.

Enclosed I send you twenty dollars over your charge [illegible] think myself cheaply cured. If you think anybody will be benefited, you may put this letter in the newspapers. [illegible] I have me gratefully yours,

THOMAS [illegible]

Thankfulness is the incentive to gratitude.

CERTIFICATE.—Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, by causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of [illegible] which owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, grew such (I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently while in pursuit of my [illegible] thrown down to the ground with or the slightest [illegible] and although insensible to the agonies I yet [illegible] miseries of my life and soon learned to look upon [illegible] would render assistance or shelter me from danger [illegible] mies who sought to prolong the existence of my [illegible] While in this state and having previous to my [illegible] tasted the sweets of life [illegible] was induced [illegible] seeking aid of a physician [illegible] recommended [illegible] upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my case and of my inability to reward him for his services, of which however he at once undertook my case, the blessing of God I was once more restored to health. Unable to reward him for the boon which [illegible] present and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I [illegible] to myself and all afflicted to make the case [illegible] in order that those in need of medical advice may find a [illegible] clan in whom every confidence can be [illegible]

[L. S.] MEYER YABLOS

State of California, County of San Francisco. Sub[illegible] and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, A. D. [illegible]

[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Notary Public.

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento st., below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office San Francisco. The doctor offers free consultation and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. ☞ Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

SPERMATORRHOEA, or LOCAL WEAKNESS, nervous debility, lassitude, low spirits, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new (unknown to others) and hence the great success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free. Address

L. J. CZAPKAY.

Phœnix Works.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

PHOENIX WORKS

JONATHAN KITTREDGE, Pa[illegible]

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE PROOF DOORS, Shutters, Bank Vaults, Prison Cells, Balljugs, Balconies, Bolts, Bridge Work, and all kinds of [illegible] Work.

A large assortment of second hand Doors and [illegible] constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.

All orders promptly attended to.

No. 708 Battery street, near Pacific,
ap15d6m SAN FRAN[illegible]

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Sisters of Charity,
PORTLAND OREGON

TERMS—BOARD AND TUITION PER ANnum [illegible]

Day Scholars.

Primary Department per quarter
Junior Department
Senior Department

The hours of attendance are from 8 a. m. to [illegible] [illegible] p. m. [illegible]

No deduction will be made for the withdrawal of a pupil before the expiration of the term unless in case of [illegible]

Portland Feb 24, 1861 1tf

Removal of
Commercial College

MR. C. A. SEARS HAVING LEASED THE ROOMS in the

CORNER FIRST AND YAMHILL STS.

over ROSS & McKINNEY'S store will prepared to instruct as in WRITING, DRAWING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c. at that place on and after June [illegible]. School hours from [illegible] to 9 P. M.

Private Lessons given if required.

Books of Account posted or complicated accounts adjusted. Marriage and Visiting Cards marked.